

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

SAMARIA WRIGHT,

Plaintiff,

v.

Case No. 20-cv-1496-bhl

QUIRT FAMILY DENTISTRY, S.C.,
KRISTIN M. LENZ GALBREATH,

Defendants.

PROTECTIVE ORDER

Based on the Stipulation of the parties and the factual representations set forth therein, the Court finds that exchange of sensitive information between or among the parties and/or third parties other than in accordance with this Order may cause unnecessary damage and injury to the parties or to others. The Court further finds that the terms of this Order are fair and just and that good cause has been shown for entry of a protective order governing the confidentiality of documents produced in discovery, answers to interrogatories, answers to requests for admission and deposition testimony.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(c) and Civil L.R. 26(e):

1. Definitions

- (a) The term PROTECTED INFORMATION shall mean confidential or proprietary technical, scientific, financial, business, health or medical information designated as such by the producing party.
- (b) The term CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, shall mean PROTECT INFORMATION that is so designated by the producing party. The designation CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY may be used only for the following types of past, current, or future PROTECTED INFORMATION: (1) sensitive technical information, including current research

development and manufacturing information and patent prosecution information, (2) sensitive business information, including highly sensitive financial or marketing information and the identity of suppliers, distributors and potential or actual customers, (3) competitive technical information, including technical analyses or comparisons of competitor's products, competitive business information, including non-public financial or marketing analyses or comparisons of competitor's products and strategic product planning, (4) medical information of a highly sensitive or personal nature; or (5) any other PROTECTED INFORMATION the disclosure of which to non-qualified people subject to this Protective Order the producing party reasonably and in good faith believes would likely cause harm.

- (c) The term CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall mean all PROTECTED INFORMATION that is not designated as "CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY" information.
- (d) For entities covered by the Heath Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"), the term CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall include Confidential Health Information. Confidential Health Information shall mean information supplied in any form, or any portion thereof, that identifies an individual or subscriber in any manner and relates to the past, present, or future care services, or supplies relating to the physical or mental health or condition of such individual or subscriber, the provision of health care to such individual or subscriber, or the past, present or future payment for the provision of health care to such individual or subscriber. Confidential Health Information includes claim data, claim forms, grievances, appeals or other documents or records that contain any patient health information required to be kept confidential under any state or federal law, including 45 C.F.R. Parts 160 and 164 promulgated pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (*see* 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.501 & 106.103), and the following subscriber, patient or member identifiers:
 - (1) Names;
 - (2) All geographic subdivisions smaller than a State, including street address, city, county, precinct, and zip code;

- (3) All elements of dates (except year) for dates directly related to an individual, including birth date, admission date, discharge date, age, and date of death'
- (4) Telephone numbers;
- (5) Fax numbers;
- (6) Electronic mail addresses;
- (7) Social security numbers;
- (8) Medical record numbers;
- (9) Health plan beneficiary numbers;
- (10) Account numbers;
- (11) Certificate/license numbers'
- (12) Vehicle identifiers and serial numbers; including license plate numbers;
- (13) Device identifiers and serial numbers;
- (14) Web universal resource locators ("URLs");
- (15) Internet protocol ("IP") address numbers;
- (16) Biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints;
- (17) Full face photographic images and any comparable images' and/or any other unique identifying number, characteristic, or code

(e) The term TECHNICAL ADVISOR shall refer to any person who is not a party to this action and/or not presently employed by the receiving party or a company affiliated through common ownership, who has been designated by the receiving party to receive another party's PROTECTED INFORMATION, including CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY and CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. Each party's TECHNICAL ADVISORS shall be limited to such person as, in the judgment of that party's counsel, are reasonably necessary for development and presentation of that party's case. These persons include outside experts or consultants retained to provide technical or other expert services such as expert testimony or otherwise assist in trial preparation.

(f) The term "SERVICE" shall include delivery by mail, facsimile, or electronic mail, and shall be considered served upon transmission.

2. Disclosure Agreements

- (a) Each receiving party's TECHNICAL ADVISOR(S) shall sign, prior to receiving any PROTECTED INFORMATION, a disclosure agreement in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A. Copies of the disclosure agreement shall be signed by any person or entity to whom PROTECTED INFORMATION is disclosed. The receiving party's counsel shall retain copies of any and all disclosure agreements for whom it has retained as a TECHNICAL ADVISOR.
- (b) At the time of expert disclosure, with regard to any TECHNICAL ADVISOR that has received PROTECTED INFORMATION but has not been named as an expert, the receiving party shall produce to the other party signed copies of the disclosure agreement, along with an acknowledgment by the TECHNICAL ADVISOR that the TECHNICAL ADVISOR has returned all PROTECTED INFORMATION.
- (c) Any disclosure agreement executed by any person affiliated with party shall be provided to any party who, based upon a good faith belief that there has been a violation of this order, requests a copy.
- (d) No party shall attempt to depose any TECHNICAL ADVISOR until such time as the TECHNICAL ADVISOR is designated by the party engaging the TECHNICAL ADVISOR as a testifying expert. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any party may depose a TECHNICAL ADVISOR as a fact witness provided that the party seeking such deposition has a good faith, demonstrable basis independent of the Disclosure Agreement or the information provided under subparagraph (a) above that such person possesses facts relevant to this action, or facts likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence; however, such deposition, if it precedes the designation of such person by the engaging party as a testifying expert, shall not include any questions regarding the scope or subject matter of the engagement. In addition, if the engaging party chooses not to designate the TECHNCIAL ADVISOR as a testifying expert, the non-engaging party shall be barred from seeking discovery or trial testimony as to the scope or subject matter of the engagement.

3. Designation of Information

(a) Documents and things produced or furnished during the course of this action shall be designated as containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, by placing on each page, each document (whether in paper or electronic form), or each thing a legend substantially as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

(b) Documents and things produced or furnished during the course of this action shall be designated as containing information which is CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by placing on each page, each document (whether in paper or electronic form), or each thing a legend substantially as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY

(c) During discovery, a producing party shall have the option to require that all or batches of materials be treated as containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY during inspection and to make its designation as to particular documents and things at the time copies of documents and things are furnished.

(d) A party may designate information disclosed at a deposition as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by requesting the reporter to so designate the transcript at the time of the deposition.

(e) A producing party shall designate its discovery responses, responses to requests for admissions, briefs, memoranda and all other papers sent to the court or to opposing counsel as containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY when such papers are served or sent.

(f) A party shall designate information disclosed at hearing or trial as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by requesting the court, at the time this information is proffered or adduced, to receive the information only in the presence of those persons designated to receive such information and court personnel, and to

designate the transcript appropriately.

(g) The parties will use reasonable care to avoid designating any documents or information as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY that is not entitled to such designation or which is generally available to the public. The parties shall designate only that part of a document or deposition that is CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION OR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, rather than the entire document or deposition. For example, if a party claims that a document setting the specific pricing information as ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, rather than the entire document.

4. Disclosure and Use of Confidential Information

Information that has been designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY shall be disclosed by the receiving party only to Qualified Recipients. All Qualified Recipients shall hold such information received from the disclosing party in confidence, shall use the information only for purposes of this action and for no other action, and shall not use it for any business or other commercial purpose, and shall not use it for filing or prosecuting any patent application (of any type) or patent reissue or reexamination request, and shall not disclose it to any person, except as hereinafter provided. All information that has been designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYSE ONLY shall be carefully maintained so as to preclude access by persons who are not qualified to receive such information under the terms of this Order.

5. Qualified Recipients

For purposes of this Order, “Qualified Recipient” means:

(a) For CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY:

(1) Outside counsel of record for the parties in this action, and the partners, associates, secretaries, paralegal assistants, and employees of such counsel to the extent reasonably necessary to render professional services in the action, outside copying services, document management services and graphic

services;

- (2) Court officials involved in this action (including court reporters, persons operating video recording equipment at depositions, and any special master appointed by the Court);
- (3) Any person designated by the Court in the interest of justice, upon such terms as the Court may deem proper;
- (4) Any outside TECHNICAL ADVISOR employed by the outside counsel of record, subject to the requirements in Paragraph 3 above;
- (5) Any witness during the course of discovery, so long as it is stated on the face of each document designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY being disclosed that the witness to whom a party is seeking to disclose the document was either an author, recipient, or otherwise involved in the creation of the document. Where it is not stated on the face of the confidential document being disclosed that the witness to whom a party is seeking to disclose the document was either an author, recipient, or otherwise involved in the creation of the document, the party seeking disclosure may nonetheless disclose the confidential document to the witness, provided that (i) the party seeking disclosure has a reasonable basis for believing that the witness in fact received or reviewed the document, (ii) the party seeking disclosure provides advance notice to the party that produced the document, and (iii) the party that produced the document does not inform the party seeking disclosure that the person to whom the party intends to disclose the document did not in fact receive or review the documents. Nothing herein shall prevent disclosure at a deposition of a document designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY to the officers, directors, and managerial level of employees of the party producing such CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION - ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY or to any employee of such party who has access to such CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY in the ordinary course of such employee's employment; and
- (6) Any designated arbitrator or mediator who is assigned to hear this matter, or

who has been selected by the parties, and his or her staff, provided that such individuals agree in writing, pursuant to the Disclosure Agreement, to be bound by the terms of this Order.

(b) FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

- (1) Those persons listed in paragraph 6(a);
- (2) In-house counsel for a party to this action who are acting in a legal capacity and who are actively engaged in the conduct of this action, and the secretary and paralegal assistants of such counsel to the extent reasonably necessary;
- (3) The insurer of a party to litigation and employees of such insurer to the extent reasonably necessary to assist the party's counsel to afford the insurer an opportunity to investigate and evaluate the claim for purposes of determining coverage and for settlement purposes; and
- (4) Representatives, officers, or employees of a party as necessary to assist outside counsel with this litigation.

6. Use of Protected Information

- (a) In the event that any receiving party's briefs, memoranda, discovery requests, requests for admission, or other papers of any kind that are served or filed include another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, the papers must be appropriately designated pursuant to paragraphs 4(a) and (b) and governed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26.
- (b) All documents, including attorney notes and abstracts, that contain another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, shall be handled as if they were designated pursuant to paragraph 4(a) or (b).
- (c) Documents, papers and transcripts that are filed with the court and contain any other party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY shall be filed in accordance with General L. R. 79(d).
- (d) To the extent that documents are reviewed by a receiving party prior to

production, any knowledge learned during the review process will be treated by the receiving party as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY until such time as the documents have been produced, at which time any stamped classification will control. NO photograph or any other means of duplication, including but not limited to electronic means, of materials provided for review prior to production is permitted before the documents are produced with the appropriate stamped classifications.

- (e) In the event that any question is asked at a deposition with respect to which a party asserts that the answer requires the disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, such question shall nonetheless be answered by the witness fully and completely. Prior to answering, however, all persons present shall be advised of this Order by the party making the confidentiality assertion and, in the case of information designated as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY at the request of such party, all persons who are not allowed to obtain such information pursuant to this Order, other than the witness, shall leave the room during the time in which this information is disclosed or discussed.
- (f) Nothing in this Protective Order shall bar or otherwise restrict outside counsel from rendering advice to his or her client with respect to this action and, in the course thereof, from relying in a general way upon his examination of materials designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY.

7. Inadvertent Failure to Designate

- (a) In the event that a producing party inadvertently fails to designate any of its information pursuant to paragraph 4, it may later designate by notifying the receiving parties in writing. The receiving parties shall take reasonable steps to see that the information is thereafter treated in accordance with the designation.
- (b) It shall be understood however, that no person or party shall incur any liability hereunder with respect to disclosure that occurred prior to receipt of written notice of a belated designation.

8. Challenge to Designation

(a) Any receiving party may challenge a producing party's designation at any time.

A failure of any party to expressly challenge a claim of confidentiality or any document designation shall not constitute a waiver of the right to assert any subsequent time that the same is not in-fact confidential or not an appropriate designation for any reason.

(b) Any receiving party may disagree with the designation of any information received from the producing party as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY. In that case, any receiving party desiring to disclose or to permit inspection of the same otherwise than is permitted in this Order, may request the producing party in writing to change the designation of a document or documents, stating with particularity the reasons for that request, and specifying the category to which the challenged document(s) shall be de-designated. The producing party shall then have seven (7) days from the date of service of the request to:

(i.) Advise the receiving parties whether or not it persists in such designation; and

(ii.) If it persists in the designation, to explain the reason for the particular designation and to state its intent to seek a protective order or any other order to maintain the designation.

(c) If no response is made within seven (7) days after service of the request under subparagraph (b), the information will be de-designated to the category requested by the receiving party. If, however, the request under subparagraph (b) above is responded to under subparagraph (b)(i) and (ii), the producing party may then move the court for a protective order or any other order to maintain the designation. The burden of proving that the designation is proper shall be upon the producing party. If no such motion is made within seven (7) days after the statement to seek an order under subparagraph (b)(ii), the information will be de-designated to the category requested by the receiving party. In the event objections are made and not resolved informally and a motion is filed, disclosure of information shall not be made until the issue has been resolved by the Court

(or to any limited extent upon which the parties may agree).

No party shall be obligated to challenge the propriety of any designation when made, and failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge to the propriety of such designation.

(d) With respect to request and applications to remove or change a designation, information shall not be considered confidential or proprietary to the producing party if:

- (i.) The information in question has become available to the public through no violation of this Order; or
- (ii.) The information was known to any receiving party prior to its receipt from the producing party; or
- (iii.) The information was received by any receiving party without restrictions on disclosure from a third party having the right to make such a disclosure.

9. Inadvertently Produced Privileged Documents

The parties hereto also acknowledge that regardless of the producing party's diligence an inadvertent production of attorney-client privileged or attorney work product materials may occur. They therefore agree that if a party through inadvertence produces or provides discovery that it believes is subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or attorney work product, the producing party may give written notice to the receiving party that the document or thing is subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or attorney work product and request that the document or thing be returned to the producing party. The receiving party shall return to the producing party such document or thing. Return of the document or thing shall not constitute an admission or concession, or permit any inference, that the returned document or thing is, in fact, properly subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or attorney work product, nor shall it foreclose any party from moving the Court for an Order that such document or thing has been improperly designated or should be produced.

10. Inadvertent Disclosure

In the event of an inadvertent disclosure of another party's CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY to a non-Qualified Recipient, the party making the inadvertent disclosure shall promptly upon learning of the disclosure: (i) notify the person to whom the disclosure was made that it contains CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY subject to this Order; (ii) make all reasonable efforts to preclude dissemination or use of the CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by the person to whom disclosure was inadvertently made including, but not limited to, obtaining all copies of such materials from the non-Qualified Recipient; and (iii) notify the producing party of the identity of the person to whom the disclosure was made, the circumstances surrounding the disclosure, and the steps taken to ensure against the dissemination or use of the information.

11. Limitation

This Order shall be without prejudice to any party's right to assert at any time that any particular information or document is or is not subject to discovery, production or admissibility on the grounds other than confidentiality.

12. Conclusion of Action

- (a) At the conclusion of this action, including through all appeals, each party or other person subject to the terms hereof shall be under an obligation to destroy or return to the producing party all materials and documents containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY and to certify to the producing party such destruction or return. Such return or destruction shall not relieve said parties or persons from any of the continuing obligations imposed upon them by this Order.
- (b) After this action, trial counsel for each party may retain one archive copy of all documents and discovery material even if they contain or reflect another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY. Trial counsel's archive copy shall remain subject to all obligations of this Order.
- (c) The provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on the United States, any

insurance company, or any other party to the extent that such provisions conflict with the applicable Federal or State law. The Department of Justice, any insurance company, or any other party shall notify the producing party in writing of any such conflict it identifies in connection with a particular matter so that such matter can be resolved either by the parties or by the Court.

13. Production by Third Parties Pursuant to Subpoena

Any third-party producing documents or things or giving testimony in this action pursuant to a subpoena, notice or request may designate said documents, things, or testimony as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY. The parties agree that they will treat CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY produced by third parties according to the terms of this Order.

14. Compulsory Disclosure to Third Parties

If any receiving party is subpoenaed in another action or proceeding or served with a document or testimony demand or a court order, and such subpoena or demand or court order seeks CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY of a producing party, the receiving party shall give prompt written notice to counsel for the producing party and allow the producing party an opportunity to oppose such subpoena or demand or court order prior to the deadline for complying with the subpoena or demand or court order. No compulsory disclosure to third parties of information or material exchanged under this Order shall be deemed a waiver of any claim of confidentiality, except as expressly found by a court or judicial authority of competent jurisdiction.

15. Jurisdiction to Enforce Standard Protective Order

After the termination of this action, the Court will continue to have jurisdiction to enforce this Order.

16. Modification of Standard Protective Order

This Order is without prejudice to the right of any person or entity to seek a modification of this Order at any time either through stipulation or Order of the Court.

17. Confidentiality of Party's Own Documents

Nothing herein shall affect the right of the designating party to disclose to its officers, directors, employees, attorneys, consultants, or experts, or to any other person, its own information. Such disclosure shall not waive the protections of this Protective Order and shall not entitle other parties or their attorneys to disclose such information in violation of it, unless by such disclosure of the designating party the information becomes public knowledge. Similarly, the Protective Order shall not preclude a party from showing its own information, including its own information that is filed under seal by a party, to its officers, directors, employees, attorneys, consultants or experts, or to any other person.

Dated at Milwaukee, Wisconsin on March 3, 2021.

s/ Brett H. Ludwig

BRETT H. LUDWIG

United States District Judge